

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF GERUND  
IN *HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER'S STONE*  
AND ITS INDONESIAN TRANSLATION**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for Geeting Bachelor Degree  
in Departement of English Education**

**by**

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Surakarta, 02 Juli 2020

The Researcher



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# **A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF GERUND IN *HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER'S STONE* AND ITS INDONESIAN TRANSLATION**

## **Abstrak**

Gerund adalah salah satu dari kata verbal yang berstruktur -ing. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengklasifikasi fungsi dari gerund dan mengidentifikasi metode penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan gerund di novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* dan terjemahannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti menggunakan metode dokumentasi dalam mengumpulkan data. Sumber data penelitian adalah kalimat bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia yang mengandung kata gerund dan metode penerjemahan diambil dari novel bab satu sampai sembilan yang telah ditulis oleh JK Rowling dan buku terjemahan dari Listiana Srisanti. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan teori frase gerund dari Quirk Randolph dan teori metode penerjemahan dari Newmark. Berdasarkan 314 data, penulis menemukan fungsi – fungsi gerund sebagai berikut: gerund sebagai objek pelengkap (38,59%), gerund sesudah preposisi (26,56%), gerund sebagai objek langsung (23,24%), gerund sebagai appositiv (10,37%), gerund sebagai subjek (1,25%) dan penulis menemukan beberapa metode terjemahan seperti terjemahan bebas (35,67%), terjemahan komunikatif (23,24%), terjemahan semantik (14,97%), terjemahan setia (12,73%), terjemahan literal (11,46%), terjemahan idiom (0,95%), terjemahan kata demi kata (0,64%), terjemahan adaptasi (0,32%).

**Kata kunci:** gerund, metode penerjemahan, Harry Potter.

## **Abstract**

Gerund is one of several verbal word form-ing. This research have objective to classify the function of gerund and to identify the translation method used in translating gerund of *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone* and its Indonesian translation. This research uses descriptive qualitative. In collecting data, the writer used documentation method. The data source are English and Indonesia sentences containing gerund function and translation method taken from the novel chapter one up to nine that had been written by JK Rowling and its Indonesian translation by Listiana Srisanti. In analyzing data, the writer used theory of gerund function by Quirk Randolph, theory of translation method by Newmark. Based on 314 data, the writer found gerund function such as gerund as objective complement (38,59%), gerund as prepositional complement (26,56%), gerund as direct object (23,24%), gerund as appositive (10,37%), gerund as subject (1,25%) and the writer found several translation methods such as free translation (35,67%), communicative translation (23,24), semantic translation (12,73%), faithful translation (12,73%), literal translation (11,46), idiomatic translation (0,95%), word for word (0,64%), and adaptation translation (0,32%).

**Keywords:** gerund, translation method, Harry Potter

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Translation is transferring the message from one language to another language. According to Catford(1969:20), Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. From Catford (1969:20) stated, we can conclude that translation is a reproduction meaning process.

A translator basically needed translation process and conducted several actions in translation method. Newmark (1981:144) defines there are three basic of translation, such as the interpretation and analysis of the source language (SL) text, the procedure translation directly find the similar structure corresponding SL and TL, and Reformulation of the text. Machali (2009:15) there are three ways translation processes, such as analysis, diversion, and harmonization. An analysis is used to understand the message of the text, or the delivery way, and choosing monolingual. Diversion is done to replace the source language with target language equitable. Harmonization is done to adjust the result of translation with rule in the target language. Besides, The central problem of translating has always been whether to translate literally or freely, both included translation method. According Newmark (1989:44) mentioned that he put on the V diagram of translation method consist of word for word, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

According to Sutopo, Maudy, & Hanifa (2020:92), translation and linguistics are related to each other. It is related to the major function of translation in transferring the meaning and message of textual materials from one language into another in order to enhance interlingual communication and interaction. Commonly some literary translator used translation method to translate such verbal in the sentence. Verbal in grammar derived by verb but in the sentence it has a function as a noun. The example of verbal verb +ing is a gerund. On the other hand, there is no gerund in Indonesian language.

According to Gorys Keraf (1997:60) mentioned that the concept of nominalization in Indonesian language is derived from verb by adding affix, such as pe+V+an, pe+V, V+an, and ke+V+an. According to Allen (1974:177) the part of verb that ends in -ing has two very important functions. It can have the force of an adjective, as well as that of a verb, called present participle and it have the force of a noun, as well as that a verb called gerund, is a noun that formed by taking verb + ing in the suffix.

Translator may produce good or bad translation in some literary work depend on their skill and competence. The example of literary works are novel, comics, textbooks, speeches, and some reference work. One of several examples of literary work is novel which has many pages consist of several chapters. Thus, the writer chooses Harry potter and Sorcener's Stone Novels and its translation as the data source in this study, because there are a lot of interesting phrases in these novels. Likewise, the writer found some gerund used translation method in its translation Harry potter dan Batu Bertuah. There are several kinds of gerund found in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*.

Example are in the following explanation:

Source Language : There was no point in **worrying Mrs. Dursley**.  
(page 3)

Target Language : *Tak ada gunanya **membuat cemas Mrs Dursley***.

In this datum, **worrying Mrs. Dursley** is a gerund as object of preposition which is translated into **membuat cemas Mrs Dursley**. The word **worrying** is called gerund of preposition because **in** is preposition word that followed by noun, so the verb **worry** must be **worrying** and it is translated into **cemas**.

Related to the objective research, Quirk in Velecka (2010:10) states that there are several function of gerund such as gerund as subject, gerund as direct object, gerund as prepositional complement, gerund as subject complement, gerund as objective complement and gerund as appossitive.

In the other hand, Newmark states there were eight types of translation method as follows (1)Word for word translation is often demonstrated as

interlinear translation, with The TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context (2)Free translation is related with equivalence of paragraph or discourse (3)Faithfull translation is begin with word for word translation then change the word without reducing the content. (4)Semantic translation is more complex than faithfull and still hold with culture of souce language. (5)Adaptation translation, A translator usually used this type to act drama or poetry. (6)Literal translation contains literal information in implicit on source language then made into explicit. (7)Idiomatic translation is produce the message from source language, but it has double meaning or idiom exist. (8)Communicative translation emphasized the effectiveness of target language.

Based on other overview of previous studies, there are some relevant previous researchers that used as research study. The first was Taher (2015) in of Basic Education journal vol. 4 entitled *The Problematic Forms of Nominalization in English: Gerund, Verbal Noun, and Deverbal Noun*. This study delivers that there are three forms of nominalization such as gerund, verbal noun, and deverbal noun, these forms are problematic because of two reasons. The second study was conducted by Kholid (2010) from State Islamic University “Syarif Hidayatullah” Jakarta. This study entitled *The Translation of Gerund in Caroline Plaisted’s Novel E-love and its translation* by Sutanty Lesmana. The aims of this study are to portray the procedure used by the translator to translate gerund from english into Indonesia in novel E-love by Caroline Plaisted. The third was Prasmawati (2016) that has conducted a research to fulfill as requirements for getting master entitled *An Analysis of Translation Method and Qualityof Passive Voice in I Am Number One Four Novel By Nur Aini*. The aims are to identify translation method and to describe the accuracy also the readability of passive voice. The fourth study was conducted by Raflis & Lase (2018) in JILP (Langue and Parole) Journal Vol. 1 No.2 entitled *An Analysis of The English Gerund As Subject, Direct Object, Subject Complement, and Object of Preposition*. In this study, they said gerund and continuous tense that confused the learner with the form-ing. Thus, the aim



of this research is to analyze where is the gerund form as subject, subject complement, direct object, object of preposition at Tempo Magazine 2015.

According to this previous study, there are similarity in analyzing gerund and translation method. This study concerns with the translation method used by translator to translate from L2 to L1 and to analyze gerund function which found in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone Novel*. In this study, the researcher wants to divide the kinds of gerund function found in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and its Indonesian translations.

## **2. METHOD**

To conduct this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research. The object of research are gerund and translation method in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone Novel* and its Indonesian translation from chapter one up to nine. The data source are English and Indonesia sentences containing gerund function and translation method taken from the novels that had been written by JK Rowling and its Indonesian translation by Listiana Srisanti. The data of collection is a systematic procedure to collect the needed data to get validity data. To measure the data validity, the researcher used a triangulation. The writer uses triangulation to get the validity, which are divided into two steps, such as documentation and expert judgement. For collecting data, the writer uses documentation to obtain the data from the novel, then the writer did expert judgement by consultant.

## **3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

The writer found five function of gerund and eight types of translation method.

### **1) The function of Gerund Found in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*.**

After data was classified, the writer found five function of gerund used in *Harry Potter and Sorcere's Stone*, such as gerund as objective complement, gerund as prepositional complement, gerund as direct object, gerund as appossitive and gerund as subject.

**20/SL006/TL009**

Source Language : He was busy rummaging in his cloak ***looking for something.***  
Target Language : Dia sibuk memeriksa jubahnya ***mencari sesuatu.***

The sentence above, ***looking for*** is gerund phrase in source language that translated into ***mencari*** in target language. In the datum, ***looking*** is an indication of gerund that has function as object of complement because ***looking for something*** explained why he was busy rummaging in his cloak. In target language, ***mencari sesuatu*** is complement to explain *memeriksa jubah*. Translator uses shift, the meaning of looking for something is not *melihat untuk sesuatu* but *mencari sesuatu*. There are words change between gerund in SL and TL because ***looking for*** is phrasal verb. The gerund translation above is unit shift because the word ***looking*** which followed by ***for*** is translated into a phrase ***mencari sesuatu***.

**12/SL003/TL004**

Source Language : There was no point in ***worrying Mrs. Dursley.***  
Target Language : ***Tak ada gunanya membuat cemas Mrs Dursley.***

From the sentence, it found ***worrying Mrs. Dursley*** in source language as gerund phrase which translated into *membuat cemas Mrs. Dursley* as intransitive verb. By the data, ***worrying*** indicates as a gerund. This gerund belongs to prepositional complement. There is prepositional word followed by v+ing as such “in” followed by ***worrying***. This word “in” clarified ***worrying*** and the phrase *Mrs. Dursley* as an object of ***worrying***. The word ***worrying*** is translated into intransitive verb because the word translated into V1 without affixes.

**40/SL014/TL020**

Source Language : Unless of course it involved ***punching somebody.***  
Target Language : ***Kecuali, tentu saja, bentuk olahraganya adalah meninju orang lain.***

The sentence above, it found ***punching somebody*** as a gerund phrase which translated into ***meninju orang lain*** as transitive verb. The word ***punching*** indicates as a gerund because it followed by v+ing after verb. This gerund has function as direct object. It can be seen by ***punching*** somebody as an object of sentence and the word ***punching*** is an object of involved. In target language, ***meninju*** has function to clarify what involved with. The word ***punching*** is translated into transitive verb because the object of gerund's translation is ***orang lain***. The affix me- of ***meninju*** has meaning of doing action (*melakukan tindakan meninju*).

**152/SL064/TL086**

Source Language	: It seems only yesterday she was in here herself, <b><i>buying her first wand</i></b> .
Target Language	: <i>Rasanya baru kemarin dia di sini, <b><i>membeli tongkat pertamanya</i></b>.</i>

In the sentence above, it found ***buying her first wand*** as gerund phrase that translated into ***membeli tongkat pertamanya*** as The indication of gerund is ***buying***. It called appositive because the gerund follows the substantive or noun in the sentence and it used a comma after the sentence commonly in order to rename it using different words. It can be seen by noun phrase of ***buying her first wand*** has function to give information about the noun *she* in the sentence *It seems only yesterday she was in here herself*. The word ***buying*** is translated into transitive verb because the object of gerund's translation is ***tongkat pertamanya***. The affix me- of ***membeli*** has the meaning of doing action of ***buying*** (*melakukan tindakan membeli*).

**274/SL113/TL151**

Source Language	: <b><i>Flying lessons</i></b> would be starting on Thursday.
Target Language	: <b><i>Pelajaran terbang</i></b> akan dimulai pada hari Kamis.

The sentence above, the writer found ***Flying lessons would be starting on Thursday*** in source language is translated into ***Pelajaran terbang akan***

*dimulai pada hari Kamis* as a gerund phrase. In datum, *flying* indicates as a gerund formulated as v+ing which translated into *terbang* as intransitive verb. This gerund has belonged to gerund as subject because the formula is gerund + main verb + complement. The word *flying* as subject of sentence explained who/whom is the verb/action did. Thus, *flying* explains lessons would be starting on Thursday. The word of *flying* is translated into an intransitive verb because the word translated into V1 without affixes.

## 2) Kinds of Translation Method Used in *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*.

After analyzing data based on Newmark's theory, the writer found six methods which is divided into two methods, four method emphasized on language source such as *word for word translation*, *literal translation*, *faithful translation*, *semantic translation* and four methods emphasized on language target such as *adaptation*, *free translation*, *ideomatic translation*, *communicative translation*.

### 30/SL012/TL017

Source Language	: Wiping his streaming eyes on his jacket sleeve, Hagrid swung himself onto the motorcycle and kicked the engine into life
Target Language	: <i>Sambil menyeka air matanya yang mengucur terus dengan lengan jaketnya, Hagrid melompat ke atas motornya dan menstarternya.</i>

In this datum, translator used free translation. It is due to the translation. It can be seen by the sentence wiping his streaming eyes on his jacket sleeve, Hagrid swung himself onto the motorcycle and kicked the engine into life is translated into *Sambil menyeka air matanya yang mengucur terus dengan lengan jaketnya, Hagrid melompat ke atas motornya dan menstarternya*. Based on datum, translator prioritized the meaning, such like the word *sambil* in target language is additional sentence in order to make the reader understand. The phrase his streaming eyes translated into *air matanya yang mengucur*, the words *mengucur terus* are indications that translator translated

the meaning freely. This translation has a message that Hagrid sad, and he was crying because Hagrid must let Harry live with Muggle.

**23/SL007/TL0011**

Source Language : It all gets so confusing if we keep saying.  
Target Language : *Jadi sangat membingungkan jika kita selalu berkata*

In this datum, translator used communicative translation method. It is due to the translation emphasized the effectiveness of target language. It can be seen by *all gets so confusing if we keep saying* translated into *Jadi sangat membingungkan jika kita selalu berkata*. In phrase “It all gets” is the indication of communicative translation. Translator translated the subject of the sentence become *jadi* to make the target language more effective to be understood easily. This translation gave the message that Dumbledore wanted to make Professor McGonagall brave to say the name of You-Know-Who, that are Voldemort.

**03/SL001/TL002**

Source Language : Mr. Dursley hummed as he picked out his most boring tie for work.  
Target Language : *Mr Dursley bersenandung ketika dia mengambil dasinya yang sangat membosankan untuk dipakainya bekerja.*

In this datum, translator used semantic translation method. It is due to the target language is more complex than source language. It can be seen by *Mr. Dursley hummed as he picked out his most boring tie for work* is translated into *Mr Dursley bersenandung ketika dia mengambil dasinya yang sangat membosankan untuk dipakainya bekerja*. Meanwhile, the grammatical structure of phrase *his most boring tie for work* translated into *dasinya yang sangat membosankan untuk dipakainya bekerja* is proper. For those reasons, this datum used semantic translation method. This translation gave the message that Mr. Dursley picked out his tie for work while he hummed.

**08/SL002/TL003**

Source Language : He didn't see the owls swooping past in broad daylight.  
Target Language : *Dia tidak melihat burung - burung hantu terbang berseliweran di siang hari.*

In this datum, translator maintained aspect formation because it can be understood by the message. It can be seen by sentence *he didn't see the owls swooping past in broad daylight* is translated into *dia tidak melihat burung-burung hantu terbang berseliweran di siang hari*. The grammatical structure and those meaning are relateable. Such like the phrases “the owls swooping past” is translated into *burung - burung hantu terbang berseliweran*, if the translator used word for word translation, it might be *burung burung hantu menukik melewati*. For those reasons, this datum used faithful translation method. This translation gave the message that Mr. Dursley sits behind the window, so He didn't see the owls as such other people saw.

**08/SL002/TL003**

Source Language : He didn't see the owls swooping past in broad daylight.  
Target Language : *Dia tidak melihat burung - burung hantu terbang berseliweran di siang hari.*

In this datum, translator maintained aspect formation because it can be understood by the message. It can be seen by sentence *he didn't see the owls swooping past in broad daylight* is translated into *dia tidak melihat burung-burung hantu terbang berseliweran di siang hari*. The grammatical structure and those meaning are relateable. Such like the phrases “the owls swooping past” is translated into *burung - burung hantu terbang berseliweran*, if the translator used word for word translation, it might be *burung burung hantu menukik melewati*. For those reasons, this datum used faithful translation method. This translation gave the message that Mr. Dursley sits behind the window, so He didn't see the owls as such other people saw.

**02/SL001/TL002**

Source Language	: They didn't want Dudley mixing with a child like that.
Target Language	: <i>Mereka tak ingin Dudley membaur dengan anak seperti itu.</i>

The sentence above proved that translator used literal as translation method. At the beginning, the translator used word for word such as “they” is translated into *mereka*, “didn’t” become *tak*, “want” become *ingin*, “with” become *dengan*, “child” become *anak*, “like” become *seperti*, “that” become *itu*. The word “a” is untranslated but it does not change the meaning. Then the translator adapts the arrangement of words suitable with grammatical of target language. It can be seen the word “mixing” is translated into *membaur*, it sounds strange than usual. Aside from word for word, translator used the closest meaning in target language, so the meaning of sentence still makes sense. This translation has a message that Dudley is Mr. And Mrs. Dursley’s boy, they didn’t want their boy mixing with a child that refers to Harry Potter.

### ***30/SL012/TL016***

Source Language	: We've no business staying here.
Target Language	: <i>Tak ada gunanya lagi kita tinggal di sini.</i>

In this datum, translator used idiomatic translation method. It can be seen by *we've no business staying here* is translated into *Tak ada gunanya lagi kita tinggal di sini*. In phrase *we've no business* is the indication of idiom word that has meaning they have no supposed to do it. The translator translated into *tak ada gunanya lagi kita tinggal di sini*, not translated into *kita tidak ada usaha*, it sounds like unnatural and different meaning. This datum has a term of equivalence in target language. This translation gave the message that Dumbledore felt that they have no right to be there, so he invited them to leave that place.

### ***17/SL005/TL007***

Source Language	:Mrs. Dursley looked shocked and angry.
Target Language	: <i>Mrs Dursley kelihatan kaget dan marah.</i>

Based on the sentence above, translator used word for word translation method. It can be seen by *Mrs. Dursley looked shocked and angry* is translated into *Mrs Dursley kelihatan kaget dan marah*. Translator translated the sentence word by word such as the word “looked” translated into *kelihatan*, “shocked” become *kaget*, “and” become *dan*, the last one is “angry” become *marah*. Word for word usually can be understood if the sentence is brief. The message is they want to declare Mrs. Dursley expressed how she looked shocked and angry.

**247/SL107/TL141**

Source Language	: The class everyone had really been looking forward to was Defense Against the Dark Arts
Target Language	: <i>Pelajaran yang ditunggu-tunggu semua anak adalah Pertahanan terhadap Ilmu Hitam</i>

The sentence above is adaptation translation. It is due to the method maintained target language. It can be seen by *The class everyone had really been looking forward to was Defense Against the Dark Arts* is translated into *Pelajaran yang ditunggu-tunggu semua anak adalah Pertahanan terhadap Ilmu Hitam*. In target translation, the word “*pelajaran*” indicates adaptation translation because *pelajaran* is javaness language not suitable with the target language. *Pelajaran* in Bahasa has meaning as something learned, it must be *pembelajaran*. In another side, *pelajaran* in javanese has meaning as a process to learn something. But it is adapted in target language being *pelajaran*. This translation has a message that the snake said thank’s to Harry, and the snake was escaped.

This research finding supports Quirk as reference to find the function of gerund. As the research finding, the writer finds five function of gerund such as gerund as objective complement, gerund as prepositional complement, gerund as direct object, gerund as appositive, gerund as subject. The finding of translation method use Newmark theory as supporting theory of translation method which are eight kinds of translation method, such as free translation,



communicative translation, semantic translation, faithful translation, literal translation, idiomatic translation, word for word, and adaptation translation.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

From the research and finding above, the writer classified the novel from chapter one until chapter nine and found 241 data of gerund. It can be concluded there are five kinds of gerund found in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* or *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* novel written by J.K. Rowling such as gerund as objective complement, gerund as prepositional complement, gerund as direct object, gerund as appositive, gerund as subject.

Based on the data that has been classified, the writer found eight translation method in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel or *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* novel written by J.K. Rowling which translated into *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah* by Tristiana Srisanti such as as free translation (112 data or 35,67%), communicative translation (73 data or 23,24%), semantic translation (47 data or 12,73%), faithful translation (40 data or 12,73%), literal translation (36 data or 11,46%), idiomatic translation (3 data or 0,95%), word for word (2 data or 0,64%), and adaptation translation (1 datum or 0,32%). The writer concludes that free translation is more dominant than other translation method. Thus, it means the translator of *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah* mostly uses free translation method.

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